

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1839.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY
DR. T. D. JONES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The members are notified to meet at the Central Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening the 11th inst. at half-past 7 o'clock for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Punctual attendance is expected.

HUZZA! HUZZA! HUZZA!

The Mechanics of the west are beginning to take a deep interest in the evils, aye the causes of indiscriminate and overflowing emigration to this country, and are looking to Associations to counteract or arrest the injuries. We have ourselves been surprised that this has not been attended to at an earlier day, as the Mechanics are not only losing their employment when there are public works to be engaged in, but are actually losing their footholds in business in the large towns and cities. The foreigners fill up every interstice of occupation, and finally by their servility and insinuous course exclude the Natives from the work benches and the profits. We have only to turn our eyes to the different public buildings in this city, in proof of what we say, and it will be seen that nearly every post of confidence and profit, from the general superintendents to the paymasters of the laborers are foreigners. The directors are foreigners, the workmen are foreigners, the porters are foreigners, and all are foreigners. If the Mechanics think that liberty consists in the indiscriminate enjoyment of what belongs to others, then let them continue to permit these aliens to take the offices and bread that belong to the Natives, and finally when poverty is covered with the degradation of a tame submission to the outcasts of other countries, let the successful alien triumph in the last gasps and dying miseries of the recreant Mechanics, and placing their feet upon their necks cry out, this is the fate that those deserve who had neither the virtue nor the courage to justify themselves in their own cause.

We are happy to see that the Mechanics of New Orleans are not to be placed in that humiliating attitude, and that they as good and independent men have heard the voice we have raised, and will cry aloud and act with us in our efforts.

To those of other cities we would say "do thou likewise," so that in a few months the whole Union would be surrounded by a bulwark of bold hearts not only to keep out the adventurous foreigners from abroad, but to keep down the rebellious of that caste who are already at our thresholds.

From the New Orleans True American.

Another Spike in the Wheel.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Native American Mechanics are up and about to battle for their sacred rights. They are going to organize themselves into an Association whose object shall be the repeal of the naturalization laws.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIVE AM. ASSOCIATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

It appears that this Association, following in the footsteps of the one in this city, has published its annual address. The papers speak highly of it as a patriotic appeal to the country, and as pointing out in simple and convincing terms the great evils which the vast increase of foreign population is causing to our country in every sense. We ourselves have heretofore been accused of being premature in our efforts—that the evils we anticipated were many years in the bosom of futurity; but now, alas! the convincing proofs have come upon us that we and all the American people have been too tardy—that the enemy are at our threshold, and that in all probability we shall, if not vigorous in our doings and unanimous in our efforts, have to submit to the potency of numbers.

The conduct of the Irish lately in New Orleans, in their attempt to bring Mr. Baile Peyton to the bar of their Milesian condemnation for words truthfully spoken against the evil influence of that people among us, has opened the eyes of the slumbering Natives, and now hundreds have voluntarily flocked to that undivided American cause—have thrown themselves into the Society of the Native Brotherhood, who before looked upon their fears and their efforts as delusive dreams which fanaticism had conjured up against philanthropy. Fellow countrymen, we tell you there is danger in the times, and we call upon you to dissolve all political animosities among yourselves in the great and honest union of Native American feeling.

From the piece below it will be seen that in Louisiana they are using the mass of the foreigners for political purposes. This is the great or one of the great evils we have always feared.—The Irish, it seems, in this instance, are the special class appealed to, because they are naturally of a more excitable temperament and have a sort of animal cohesiveness which always keeps them in a body.

In our desires to draw the line of demarcation between ourselves and foreigners in the affairs of our country, we have had no special reference to the people of any one country more than those of another, but the admission of the editor of the Louisianaian shows that the most forward and those who have been first to take part in the excitements of the question, are those very people.

From the Louisianaian.

The Irish.—It is most true that during the late excitement, we did espouse the part of the Irish portion of our fellow citizens, because we know a large majority of them are firm democrats—because we thought they had been unjustly assailed—and because we number many of them among our personal friends. As to the charge which has been made that we intended to turn the excitement to political account, it is certainly well founded. We endeavored to convince the Irish, whose training and feelings strongly incline them towards democracy, that the federalists, as a party, are radically, and from the nature of things, hostile to them; and to impress upon their minds that the aspersions of Mr. Peyton are a mere repetition of what has been uttered a thousand times by the federal presses. In this way we wished to turn the excitement to political account—that is, by showing them the inconsistency of adhering to a party, by whose orators and presses they are habitually reviled.—After this, should any portion of the Irish still be found in the federal ranks, we can only regret it.—This is a free country, where every man may entertain whatever opinion pleases him best.

OUR GREAT CAUSE.

We observe from the extract which we give below that the subject of foreign influence, prejudice and claunishness, which heretofore has been merely theoretic with a great number of our countrymen, is now practically understood in one section of the Union, where the extent of numbers has emboldened the host of foreigners to give a demonstration of what they would do with Native Americans if they dared to execute the vindictiveness of their feelings, and attempt the suppression and indeed extinction of the blood of our people. Our arguments heretofore have been against the policy of admitting the emigrants into the slightest participation in the administration of our public affairs; the attempt at identity of foreign materials with our own would, as we contended, necessarily produce a discordance not only in questions of expediency, in matters of legislation, in the general concerns of the people, but would call out, as the proportion of the foreign citizens augmented, those prepossessions and attachments to the fatherland which would eventually destroy the control of our people over their own institutions, and put them in perilous contact with natural enemies.

The whole of our predictions are in progress of verification; week after week we hear of attempts by affiliated bands of foreigners to enforce their own principles upon the native born, and to carry that enforcement not merely through the ordinary means of argument, but by manifestations of that *ultimo ratio* which gives a triumph to the greater force. We are glad to see these things happening so early, as it will the sooner lead to the termination, and we trust the successful termination of that conflict which must take place, to assure the American people that the land as well as the management of the political institutions of this land are their own and exclusive birth-right.

The day is rapidly approaching when the self-evident truth that none but natives can be true Americans, will make it dangerous for even the native who now for political aggrandisement takes a pretended stand in favor of the foreigner, to acknowledge that the infatuation of any kind could at any moment have made him such a traitor to his brothers.

From the New Orleans True American.

NATIVE ASSOCIATION.—The annual address of the Native American Association is before us. It is an able and carefully drawn up document. The reading of it at the present moment furnishes a fresh reason for activity on the part of all those who would preserve pure the institutions of their forefathers. The subject is a serious one, one calculated to alarm the bravest and to make the most sanguine almost despair of success. Already in New Orleans it has become an unpardonable offence to hundreds of naturalized citizens to entertain the opinion that the naturalization laws ought to be changed. Is not this disposition to deprive native born citizens of their rights to assemble peaceably and petition the Government for a redress of grievances, an alarming sign of the times, a proof that the naturalization laws are rapidly neutralizing the power of Americans and throwing the majority into the hands of the people who do not understand our institutions? We confess, that our doubts of success do rise up, mountain like, when we reflect upon the temper, passion and policy of sundry naturalized citizens and foreigners as elicited in the last few days, when we see an open attempt to rear up in this free land, an *imperium in imperio*. It is heart sickening to witness a design so inimical to good order, peace and liberty. The movements, however, of these persons HAVE GIVEN A NEW IMPULSE TO THE CAUSE OF NATIVE BORN CITIZENS. THEIR ASSOCIATION HAS INCREASED RAPIDLY, AND MEN WHO FORMERLY DOUBTED OF THE POLICY OF A REPEAL OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS HAVE GONE FORWARD PROMPTLY AND SUBSCRIBED TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

Once more, we will take occasion to say, that we are in favor of repealing the naturalization laws, by a law which shall be prospective in its operation and thereafter prevent any foreigner from acquiring the title of citizen of the United States. We would make the law prospective, so as to allow all foreigners now in the country to become citizens under the present law. And it will be understood by all foreigners, or naturalized citizens, reading these remarks, that the change we go for in the naturalization laws, will not affect those now in the country previous to the new laws going into operation. Americans of all parties, and naturalized citizen of all parties there are, who agree with us in the above opinion, and by a strong pull, a long pull and a hearty pull altogether, the title of an American citizen may yet become the highest and noblest honor that the world can bestow. But any attempt on the part of naturalized citizens or foreigners to annoy, or vex, or harass, or intimidate us in the exercise of our opinions upon this or any other subject; any attempt to encroach upon our rights, to assemble peaceably and petition the government for a redress of grievances, either by force, violence or intimidation, will only hasten the hour when foreigners hereafter shall forever be excluded from the title and rights of an American citizen. In the mean time, let every man get a copy of the address of the Native American Association and read it. In it he will see nothing to abridge his rights, but every thing to increase the value of his rights.

We think that the doctrines contained in the address will go far to allay the late excitement, and would suggest that the association cause it to be published in some journal favorable to the great principles of this cause, as the present mode of promulgation, in pamphlet form, is too restricted in its circulation.

From the Louisianaian.

Republicanism has a domestic as well as a political meaning; it implies a simplicity of public conduct as well as one which is calculated for the general welfare. We have often silently observed the prurency of weak-minded men, those in the under rounds of the ladder of life, to cover themselves as the old women do their gingerbread with a little gilding in order to pass off their pennyworth of value with more readiness. It is thus that we have our sensibilities constantly shocked by hearing a plain man, so pacific at home as to deserve Percy's denunciation that "but for those big guns he would himself have been a soldier," introduced when on a visit to a distant neighborhood as Major Muddle, Colonel Crab, or General Smith. So too some men acquire civil honors by travelling, just as early York Cabbages acquire strength by transplanting, and the humble individual, who, through the influence of friends, has obtained the office, much over proportioned to his merits, of Justice of the Peace with a jurisdiction in civil matters up to twenty dollars, and in criminal cases to commit for breaches of the peace, transferred suddenly, upon a visit to an adjoining town, into the dignity of a Judge, and under this unbragging title, uttering the insignificance of flatterers, and giving a transient respectability to a coterie of empty aristocrats with no morals to lose, and no respectability except that which they borrow from the lantern of penny greatness which they have lighted up with pilfered oil.

These are the people who, as Pope says, are "pleased with a aureole, tickled with a straw," and would, while pretending to be the very plainest and best of all possible democrats, "clothe a beggarly idea in the robes of royalty," and dress up a vagrant pretender in the pinback nickname of a lackey Esquire. We are led to these remarks by reading in the National Intelligencer an account of the proceedings of the Horticultural Society, whose labors we highly appreciate, and whose exertions have tended more to the improvement of our esculent vegetables than the mere inducements of profit. No adventitious titles therefore were necessary to garnish their good conduct, whatever the petty vanity of some of them led them to suppose was necessary for their unphonous or unknown names; and therefore we are surprised to find that almost all of those who figured in the proceedings of that Society as officers or Directors have the glass-bead decoration of Esquire dangling to their nominals. In this American age of acquisitiveness, when the rule of conduct seems to be to get all you can, whether good or otherwise, so as it augments the stock of things acquired, we are not surprised at this addition tagged on to so many cognomens; but when we see an illiberal distribution of those spoils of honor, we think we have a right not merely to denounce the anti-republican taste, but the unfairness of the portioning.

In the Council of this Society we find that the names of some of the members whose pursuits in life are as distant from the chivalry of an Esquire as the poles are from each other, are covered with the greatness of that title, while those of some others are left to wither in the plainness of a simple Mister. There are twelve officers, ten of whom have that designation, and the other two being supplied with honors in their own right of Colonel and Doctor, are excused from the enjoyment of this volunteer supergradation. One member is allowed to live upon the prospect of "a stuffed alligator," and obliged "to cramp his genius in a pill box" in his own unlabelled name, while another of the same profession is dressed off in that dubious epithet which in ancient times meant another man's vassal, but is intended in modern times to signify somebody else's superior.

Why, we would ask, is one man an Esquire, and another of the same grade and station a Mister? Why call a Clerk a *Shield-bearer* and a Florist nothing? Why omit the usual title of a Justice of the Peace to one such on that list, and yet give it to another? The reason is this, vanity has a larger share in some men's heads than their brains, and that under the easy designation of democracy there is a thousandfold more of the seed of aristocracy, than there is of simplicity; and the proof of it is, that upon all occasions when a public loop-hole is opened for the sun to peep upon those seeds, they are always seen to be germinating in their spongy greatness.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor, I observed in various parts of the city that all or nearly all the handbills which had been posted up to announce the celebration of the 4th of July by the Native American Association, were in a few hours after entirely defaced or torn down. I made inquiry on this subject, and learned that the persons entrusted with this duty had witnessed this petty outrage upon American feeling, and had been obliged to renew the notices in every part of the city. Now the inference is very plain that this mutilation was the act of the vagrant foreigners in our city, who are nurtured here by the Government upon the public works, taking the bread of the natives, and thus strengthened, are emboldened to gratify their foreign animosities against not only the people of the land, but the day of its liberty.

There is no country on earth where such conduct would be tolerated; and if Americans are not permitted to pursue the even tenor of their way in the patriotic indulgence of their feelings, in peace, it is high time that they should protect themselves from such indignities and such violations of their rights, by applying the remedy which nature points out when the law has provided none for the wrong. There are wounds as deep in their consciences as those given by the assassin's hand to the flesh, and he who treads upon the honest sensibilities which nature has implanted in the mind, and which time has made holy by education, is a being deserving the same doom as the culprit. We have witnessed heretofore handbills of foreign brotherhoods calling the raterities to celebrate festivities of their saints, and we have seen their processions hypocritically mixing up the rancor of politics and the remem-

brances of home with the pretences of religious devotion—and we have suffered these arrays of foreign feelings, foreign prejudices, and foreign men to pass by us in silent toleration. We have not merely tolerated, but we have approved—approved the nationality of the heart that could seek to give its honesty a public utterance in a distant land, while we were disgusted and pained that party and the laws of the land should encourage the vain attempt of making such men Americans, whom nature had made otherwise.

Mr. Editor, it is time now to speak openly, and to say to these men henceforth—that as you have in the malice of your hearts and your principles, thought proper to tear down the signs of Native Americans, you shall no longer be permitted to put up your own; so that if you will indulge your hypocrisy, let it be as it ought to be—in private, and unseen.

"He who attempts to obstruct the free thought and free action of any class of his fellow men, in matters political, not only does his best to make them hypocrites and cowards, or degrade them into mere unreasoning animals, but he commits virtual treason against our frame of government. He does his utmost to set the people and the institutions of the country in opposition—to render them unfit for each other—to make the people what the constitution never contemplated that they should be, slaves and tools, instead of intelligent arbiters of public measures. He becomes answerable for the farther action of the machinery with which he has the filly to tamper. The salutary and peaceful working of our free institutions can never be witnessed in its utmost perfection till all classes of men inquire, examine, judge and act for themselves in regard to all matters of public concern."

The Southern Patriot, of Charleston, (S. C.) an Administration journal, and an able political economist, believes that the time is at hand "when some remedy must be found for the derangement of domestic exchanges, and the means adopted of establishing, on a durable basis, a monied-power, in some shape, to regulate the currency, and resist, by organization, the undue influence on American interests of the Bank of England!"

One exception, West, to Cheap Flour.—The Terre Haute (Ind.) Courier says that flour mills are so scarce in that quarter that flour is dearer there than in Baltimore or Philadelphia, while wheat does not bring half the price that it commands in those cities.

STEAM BOAT HOTEL.—The Proprietor of the Steam Boat Hotel, in Washington city, opposite the Centre Market, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he has fitted up his house in good order to entertain many more persons with every necessary comfort. This establishment being in the business part of the city, strangers and others, will find it a convenient and pleasant residence.

The proprietor would also take the opportunity to inform strangers and the public that his charges are as moderate as any similar establishment in the country and his accommodations not inferior to the best.

He returns his sincere thanks to the Public for the kind patronage which he has received for the last fifteen years, he hopes it will be in his power to give general satisfaction to the Public for the time to come.

Man and Horse per day, \$1.50
Single Man, 1.00
Board per week, 7.00
Strangers arriving in the city can obtain lodgings in this establishment at any hour of the night.
TILOS, LLOYD, Proprietor.
Wanted to purchase a Boy and Girl for the above establishment.
July 6.

A CARD.—Our half-yearly accounts will be rendered 1st July, and our customers will confer a favor by calling and closing their accounts by note or otherwise.
July 6.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.—We have on hand between eighty and ninety thousand dollars in very desirable Goods, which will be sold unusually cheap, in order to reduce our stock. We have, in part, a large supply of Carpetings, Rugs, Sheetings, Diapers, Irish Linen, Silks, Cloths, Cottons, Mousselines de Laines, Hosiery, and white Goods.
July 6.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW BOOKS.—The Metropolitan Pulpit, or Sketches of the most Popular Preachers in London, by the author of Random Recollections, the Great Metropolis &c. &c.
Also, Sketches of London, by the author, in 2 vols.
Also, the Pocket Lacon, comprising nearly one thousand Extracts from the best Authors, selected by John Taylor, Just published, and for sale at
W. M. MORRISON'S
Book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.
July 6.

NEW BOOKS.—Lully Chevalier; or, the Woman of Honor, a new version of Chevalier, the Man of Honor.
The American Lounger, by the author of Laftit, Captain Kid, &c.
The Banner of Paris; or, Moral Reputation, by Paul de Knock, author of Andrew the Savoyard, good Fellow, &c.
Precaution, a novel, by the author of the Spy, Pioneer, &c., a new edition, revised by the author.
The gentleman of the Old School, a tale by G. R. P. James, in 2 volumes.
For sale or circulation at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.
July 6.

VERY VALUABLE WORK.—Just received this day, and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, for 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel, Mecanique Celeste, by the Marquis de Laplace, Peer of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, Member of the French Academy of Sciences of Paris, of the Board of Longitude of France, of the Royal Societies of London and Göttingen, of the Academies of Sciences of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, and Italy. Member of the American Academy of the Arts and Sciences, &c. Translated from the French, with a Commentary, by Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, of the Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, &c. in 4 vols. quarto
July 6.

SIX WEEKS IN FAUQUIRE.—Being the substance of a series of familiar letters illustrating the scenery, localities, medical virtues, and general characteristics of the White Sulphur Spring at Warrenton, Fauquiere country, Virginia; written in 1833 to a gentleman in New England, by a visitor.
Just published, and for sale at
W. M. MORRISON'S
Book and Stationery store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.
July 6.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his Umbrella and Bonnet case factory from opposite the Seven buildings, to a small building between 12th and 13th street, which he has put up for the purpose. The encouragement which he has been extended to him, has induced him to contract for a large supply of materials, for the purpose of making Bonnet cases; and he contemplates extending his factory to meet the demand, a general assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, a variety of materials, suitable for every description of repairs Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. made and repaired at short notice. Umbrellas that have been left to repair, opposite the Seven buildings, are removed to his dwelling, G street, second brick house west of the War Office north side. The undersigned would advise his friends that he has no interest in the shop conducted J. M. Farr.
July 6.

SELECTIONS FROM THE ENGLISH POETS.—From Spenser to Keats, embellished with Portrait and many fine illustrations.
Also, the Life of the Rev. George Crabbe, LL. D. by his son, the Rev. George Crabbe, A. M. &c. &c. by W. M. MORRISON.
Four doors west Brown's Hotel.
June 29.

JAMES' NEW NOVEL.—Charles Tyrrel, or the Little Book, by G. P. R. James, Esq., author of the Huguenot, the Rother, &c.
Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George III., to which is added A. Remarks on Party, with an appendix of letters, by Henry Lord Brougham, Esq. &c. &c. member of the National Institute of France, in 2 vols.
Concubinage, a Novel, in 2 vols.
Nicholas Nickleby, No. 14.
Jack Sheppard, No. 3.
Piccola, the Prisoner of Fenestrelle, or Captivity Captive, by M. Sautine, second edition.
Are this day received and for sale by
W. M. MORRISON,
4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.
June 22.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, a farm, lying ten miles to the city of Washington, near the road leading to Baltimore. It contains about 176 acres, about 80 of which are in wood, and about 25 in meadow land; it has on it a comfortable dwelling, a young orchard of choice fruit, and perhaps is as healthy a place to be found. It is desirable that any person who may feel a wish to possess themselves of so fine and healthy a situation should make immediate application to the subscriber, at the Lumber and Wood Yard, 12th street, near the canal.
June 22.
ULYSSES WARD.

FRENCH MUSLIN.—We have on hand 100 pieces French Muslin and Laces, which will be sold at very low prices.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.
June 22.

FRENCH CHINTZ.—We have on hand 300 pieces French Chintz, which will be sold at a bargain.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.
June 22.

NEW BOOKS.—History of Michigan, Civil and Topographical, in a compendious form, with a view of the surrounding Lakes, with a Map. By James H. Lacombe.
Sermons preached in the Church of the Epiphany, Phila. By S. H. Tyng, D. D. Pastor.
Truth made simple, being the first volume of a system of Theology for children.
Char. of Gen. by the Rev. John Todd, Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Philadelphia, and author of Lectures to Children.
Are this day received, and for sale at
W. M. MORRISON'S
Book and Stationery store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel.
June 22.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION AT JERUSALEM, or an Exhibition of the claims of the World to the Gospel, by the Rev. David Abernethy, Missionary to China, is for sale at
W. M. MORRISON'S
Book and Stationery store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel.
June 15.

ALEXANDER'S POEMS.—The Fall of Aztlan, and other poems, by C. A. Alexander, Esq. this day published, and for sale by
W. M. MORRISON,
4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.
June 15.

BISHOP BURKE'S HISTORY of his own Times, from the Restoration of Charles II. to the Treaty of Peace at Utrecht, in the reign of Queen Anne; a new edition, with Historical and Biographical notes.
Also, the Arabian Flower Garden, Companions adapted to the Northern and Middle States, by Edward Sayre.
Landscape and Ornamental Gardener, second edition, revised, with additions.
Also, Illinois and the W. St., with a Township Map containing the latest surveys and improvements, by A. D. Jones.
Just received and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.
June 15.

DESIRABLE GOODS.—Just received between 8th and 9th streets—
30 pieces Brown Hemp Linen, a superior article
75 do genuine American Nauken
25 do Painted Muslin, cheap
Also, 100 pieces
50 pieces figured and plain Gro de Nap Silks
10 do Black Italian Lustre
200 doz. Cotton Hose, assorted
Gentlemen's and Boys' Summer wear
The above goods, with a variety of others, will be sold at a very small advance, by
A. W. & J. E. TURNER.
June 15.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED—
100 pieces colored bordered Crash, for stair steps
50 do Huckle-back, bleached
10 do do brown.
Also, 10 do 12-4 Sheetings
10 do 6-4 do.
June 8
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

WHITE CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, &c.—We have just opened—
50 pieces Plain Muslin
100 do Cambric Muslin
50 do Mull and Jaconet Muslin
Also in store—
5000 yards colored French Lawns and Muslins, which will be sold at cheap
BRADLEY & CATLETT.
June 8.

R. M. VAL.—Notre Dame, having purchased the stock of goods of Mr. Seth Hyatt, would respectfully inform their customers, and the Public generally, that they have taken that well-known stand formerly occupied by P. Minto & Son, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, and lately by Mr. S. Hyatt, where they intend continuing the house-furnishing business more extensively than formerly.

They have now on hand a well selected stock of goods, embracing almost every article used in great household keeping, to which they would invite the attention of persons for fishing.
Will be found now in store a general assortment of—
Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses
Looking glasses, China, Glass, and Crockery-ware
Lamps of various descriptions
Knives and Forks, Plate and German Silver goods
Brass and Iron Ware, Brass Amateurs
Shovels, Tongs and Firebricks
Hutcheon ware for kitchen purposes
Tin and Wood ware, Garden Tools, &c.
All of which they will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.
June 8.

FOR RENT.—A convenient two-story brick house on M Street, corner east of 12-13 street, lately occupied by Dr. Buck. For a good tenant, the house will be put in complete repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at
TODD'S Drug Store.
June 8.

FRESH SARATOGA WATER just received and for sale by the box or single bottle.
Also, Swan's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain, a new apparatus for making soda water at one-half the expense and labor of the old method. Price \$50.
F. HOWARD,
N. F. 7 Buildings.
June 8.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
THE best medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung complaints, Hooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Liver Complaint, &c. &c. is Dr. M. N. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALM OF LIVER-ROOT. It is a simple, safe, and powerful remedy, and is sold by all the Druggists and Grocers in the city.

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